EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Scott's Assurance that there has been no Irregularity in the Finances-A Chance for the Tax, ayers-The Offices to be Filled with Good Men-Minority Representation-No Repudiation-The Convention to be a Permanent Body to be Convened at the Discretion of the President.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, Wednesday, May 10.

The great feature of to-day's doings has been the protracted interview of the committee of the convention with Governor Scott.

At 11 o'clock to-day the committee of eleven, appointed to confer with the Governor on various subjects, called upon the Executive, and an important interview occurred. The committee consisted of the following delegates: M. C. Butler, Cadwalader Jones, Gabriel Cannon, B. W. Ball, W. H. Wallace, Richard Lathers, A. M. Lowry, G. A. Trenholm, E. J. Scott, W. B. Smith, T. C. Weatherly.

General Butler, as chairman, opened the conversation, by saying that the committee appeared, pursuant to resolutions of the convention, not as partisans or members of any political organization, but simply as citizens of the State, to ascertain in what particulars they might be able to co-operate with his Excellency, in bringing about a better condition of affairs in South Carolina. That there was corruption, violence, and a disturbed condition of society, all parties conceded; but, with a proper understanding and an exhibition of the right spirit, he believed that the difficulties

might be removed. The Governor expressed much gratification at the opportunity to lay before the representatives of the taxpayers of the State all the facts in his possession relative to the finances of the State. It has been wildly conjectured, he said, that an illegal and irregular manipulation of the public funds had taken place: but, in fact, nothing had been done involving the credit of the State not strictly authorized by law. Both the Executive and State officials invite a full investigation of the books and accounts, and the committee will thus be able to correct many false impressions. I desire, continued the Governor, cordially to co-operate with you in satisfying the public mind on this subject. At my own invitation, the treasurer, the comptroller general, the State agent and other officials are present, and all express the utmost willingness to lend their aid to the committee. Concerning the public debt statement made by the comptroller, I believe it to be substantially true. Of necessity, expenses are accumulating and greater than they ought to be; but, when there is distrust of the public credit, the State which owes money is always forced to pay larger rate of interest than one perfectly sol-

vent. Hence, the value of securities is less-

ened and the difficulties of the administration

are increased. For this condition of affairs I

am not responsible; and I think the officers

have done everything they could to give con-

fidence to the public concerning the fairness

with which their duties have been discharged. Butler. I am happy to state that the treasurer and comptroller have indicated a willingness to facilitate investigation, and the subcommittee has been at work this morning. The examination, of course, will require time to verify the correctness of the statement of the debt. I would now call his Excellency's attention to the resolution, inquiring to what extent county offices have been unnecessarily increased. In my own county, for instance, twenty-seven men are required to perform the duties connected with the assessment and collection of taxes, discharged before the war by one. Is it not possible that a portion of these may be dispensed with, thus reducing the local expenses? We ask nothing which may not be complied with consistently in our judgment. Our object is not to impair your administration, but to aid you in every possible

way & exercising economy in government. Governor. I feel gratified at these assurances in behalf of the convention. The increase of offices was due to the belief that the new system of government would require additional means, but I am satisfied a large number of persons can profitably be dispensed with. It certainly costs too much to collect the taxes, and there is abundant room for retrenchment. No doubt there is, also, too much money paid to school and county commissioners. Unfortunately they are not surrounded with sufficient checks. If the convention would take positive action, and express an opinion concerning the many offices created by the constitution, I believe it would have weight with the Legislature, and induce economical restrictions. In one of the counties, the commissioner gets one thousand dollars salary, and yet there is but one school in the county. That is an absurdity. Again, the comptroller-general might discharge the duties of State auditor, and the office of assistant adjutant-general might be abolished.

Butler. There is another class of officers in whom a change is desirable. I refer to the trial justices. Not being properly distributed, or because they are illiterate men, rather than use the ordinary legal agencies, being unable to secure them without travelling many miles are often tempted to take the law into their own hands. These things tend to violence All we ask is, that while we have to support the government we may enjoy the benefits that flow from a good one. Give the people honest officials, and you will have no cause to com-

Governor. I fully appreclate your remarks. Bad officials have probably been one of the most fruitful causes of trouble during the last six or eight months. Until recently, however, from circumstances beyond my control, I have had difficulty in finding suitable persons for trial justices. My impression is that the law should be amended, and magistrates be elected by the people. I am well convinced that much violence and indifference to law is owing to the fact that the people have not had the means of enforcing the law within their own reach. With reference to the resolution inquiring the number of bonds signed and disposed of, the report of the comptroller gives

all the information I possess. The Governor here recapitulated the statement, using substantially the same facts published in THE NEWS during the interview in Charleston. He added that the only real increase to the State debt, in his judgment, was the issue of one million five hundred and fittyeight thousand dollars for funding the bills of the Bank of the State. Aside from that I hold that the balance is merely a change in the form of the debt. As regards the rumors coucerning the over issue of bonds, they have no

foundation whatever. In reply to a question of General Butler as to be opinion on minority representation, the Governor remarked that while it would be an

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION. of the majority to concede the privilege, it is the people of this State upon whom the public of the greatest importance to the people. I believe it will do more to destroy prejudice, prevent ill-feeling, and educate the majority than any event that could occur. They would 1871 be postponed. Referred to the executive be the gainers should the Legislature, at its next session, pass an act providing for minority representation. I know many of my political friends disagree with me, but I feel it my duty to support measures that I believe to

be for the good of the people. Butler. One of the chief complaints of the people arises from the recent change in the time for the collection of the taxes, compelling, during the present year, the payment, practically, of two levies. We should be glad to hear your views on the propriety of postponing the collection, if such a course is practicable.

Governor. The principal object of the change may be briefly stated : We found ourselves every year, on the first of January, without money. The interest on the public debt is payable at that time, and it is always expensive then to borrow. Again, a large class of persons realize from their crops in the fall. and during the months of November and December have more funds than at any other season of the year, consequently they can pay the poll and other tax without feeling the burden. This would add many thousand dollars to the treasury; perhaps pay half a year's interest on the public debt. As regards the penalty, it has no year been attached until the year after. No sales have been forced for de-

linquent taxation in my knowledge. Trenholm. Still the penalty was incurred, and it would be very desirable if the public. could be assured that the penalty would not be incurred by a moderate delay. I am persuaded nothing more is necessary.

Governor. The difficulty I wish to avoid is this: If a public declaration was made that the collection would be deferred till the first of March, or that the penalty would not be attached, would it not be equivalent to saying to the people, your taxes are not wanted till then, and thus induce those who might voluntarily pay to wait to the last moment?

Trenholm. Now would such a suggestion as this do, that after the period for the collection of taxes shall have elapsed, you should make the announcement that all delinquents who paid taxes before the first of March should have their penalties remitted.

Governor. That will do. Lathers. What the convention desires is to apprise the public that, in as much as the law bears oppressively upon them during the present year, although exceptional, you will announce now that time will be granted those who are unable to pay until the 1st of March. Governor. I am perfectly willing to do

Lathers. That, I think, will be satisfactory o the taxpayers of the State.

Weatherly. . I think it important that the books should be opened at the time provided. especially for the collection of the poll tax. I believe it would have a happy, beneficial effect on the people, and on finances.

Ball, (Laurens.) If our people can pay the ax at all, it is during the months of November and December. The crop will then have peen sold, and arrangements are then made for the ensuing year.

Lathers. What, then, may we understand? Governor. That, after the time elapses to which the penalty would attach, until the 1st of March will be given those who have been unable to pay, without the penalty.

The conversation now became more general, the Governor speaking with frankness on all questions propounded. His views on the subjects discussed having been already pub- played their pranks with him, but he has been lished, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. As the committee were about separaing, the Governor, after expressing his grati fication at the interview, said: "I am satisfied the convention can accomplish its objects readily, by putting forth influences that will aid in the maintenance of law and order, and I am glad to see this disposition manifested." Butler. And if we take that course, you

will give us good officers? Governor. Of course I will.

The visit here terminated, both parties separating, apparantly mutually pleased with the results, and with the prospect of reaching an early solution of the chief existing difficult es. All of the committee were present. and, by the invitation of the Governor, Ransier, Parker, Deane, State Auditor Neagle. Kimpton, Cardoza, Beverly Nash and Jillson, also were interested spectatore of the curious scene. The conversation lasted nearly four hours. The ludges of the Supreme Court had also been invited, but did not attend.

Proceedings of the Convention. The convention assembled at 12 o'clock. A arge additional number of delegates were seated. Several distinguished men were inrited on the floor. Warley's resolution in relation to the administration of justice, favorably reported on by the executive committee. was adonted.

Judge Aldrich offered a resolution, that the executive committee, together with the president of the convention, retain the organization, with power to call the convention at any expedient time; also, a resolution, that a committee of five be appointed by the executive committee to prepare a report on the condidon of the State. Referred.

Wallace, of Richland, offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to cooperate with the attorney-general in prosecuting officials charged with the embezzlement of public funds and bribery in the Legislature. Referred to the executive committee.

Smart, of Beaufort, offered a series of resoutions to appoint a committee of five to investigate the liabilities of the State, and to request the officers of the various departments to furnish information; to make the executive committee permanent, and that it shall assist the Governor, if desired, in securing the services of good citizens to fill the offices of the State, thus furnishing a guarantee for a wise administration. Finally, that the convention is opposed to repudiation of all legal debts. Referred to the executive committee.

Wilson, of Georgetown, offered a resolution that the executive committee provide the means for the payment of the expenses of the convention.

A recess was then taken till 7 o'clock this evening, this being memorial day. EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at half-past 7. Colonel T. Y. Simons offered a resolution embodying the second resolution of the Board of Trade. Referred. [The resolution of the Charleston Board of

Trade here referred to is as follows: "That we deem it our duty to warn all persons not to receive, by way of purchase, loan, or otherwise, any bond or obligation hereafter issued, purporting to bind the property or pledge the credit of the State; and that all such bonds or obligations will be held by us to be null and void, as having been issued corruptly, improvidently and for fraudulent purposes, and extraordinary act of magnanimity on the part | in desegation of the rights of that portion of Messrs. Chesna', William and Simons were ap-

Adams, of Richland, offered a resolution recommending that the collection of taxes for

Warley, of Darlington, offered a resolution that the convention declare that it is the intention of the people to resist by lawful means the payment of any debt hereafter contracted by the present State government, or any future government, in which property holders are unrepresented. Referred to the executive committee.

J. P. Thomas, from the committee on elections, read a lengthy report, embodying the views on cumulative voting, before published by that gentleman. Manning moved that it be laid on the table, which brought speeches from Trenholm, Gary, Cannon, Chesnut and Chamberlain. The report finally was adopted almost unanimously.

The Governor was on the floor of the convention to-night.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Personal Sketches of Prominent Delegates-The Remarks of President Porter-The Various Resolutions, Committees, &c .- A Full Report.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9.

Not since the year 1860 has there assembled in South Carolina such an array of marked and distinctive men as are now in convention in this city. Scan the names, and you will find that they have been repeated for nearly a generation of public life. Scan the faces, and you will see something of the strong individuality which has left its imprint on the people, directed public sentiment and achieved power. You will find among these delegates men of rare prudence, ability and forethought; men who have filled the highest offices in the State and dignified the councils of the nation; men who have been battered and scarred by the tempests of war; men who once possessed almost the wealth of princes, and dispensed hospitality with a lavishness that knew no limit; men whose influence at home concentrates and directs the public will, and makes them the mouthplece for its expression; men identified with the past, the present and the future of South Carolina-the owners of its soil, and by right the best representatives of its interests in the body now assembled.

Take a look at some of them as they sit in this spacious Senate chamber. There is the president, Hon. William D. Porter, of Charlesion, a former lieutenant-governor of the State. and wearing still the front of a statesmanone whose voice in counsel has been heard on a thousand occasions, in peace and in war. and whose courtly grace as a presiding officer has lost none of its charm, although, for the moment, he occupies the chair of a colored

successor to the honors of a Senate. Yonder sits Hon. Gabriel Cannon, of Spartanburg, also a former lieutenant-governor. His hair is frosted by time, and his tall figure droops a little under the burden of years, but they have been years of usefulness, and his people love him. Standing near by is Major General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield, the handsomest man in the convention, and one of the brightest intellects in the State. Popular in manners, frank in address, fluent in speech, and a ready debater, it is no wonder that he has met with success in every department of life. Eo, too, with that keen, restless-eyed man, General Gary, also from Edgefield. One would not judge from his quick, elastic step and flowing locks that forty-odd years have admirably preserved, and few men in South Carolina enjoy more deserved fame. He is a

orcible speaker-sharp, incisive; and an ugly antagonist. On the other side of the chamber is General Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell-calm, undemonstrative, and so full of gentleness in speech that you would not suspect how, on more than one occasion, he led, as it were, the "ferlorn hope," and once charged, almost alone, into the jaws of death to retake his captured flag. Generals Kershaw and Kennedy are not yet here; but there sits Wallace, of Union, the high-toned Christian soldier, who, always honored by the citizens of his district, does equal honor to them on every public occasion. There, too, is Hon. James Chesnut, of Kershaw, ex-Governor, ex-United States senator, and ex-Confederate general-perfect type of the old time statesman. Sitting by him is Hon A. P. Aldrich, of Barnwell, formerly the speaker of the House of Representatives and judge. A magnificent head and face, out of which gleans a pair of gray eyes that meen business, tell you of intellectual power and resources that have never failed the people in their time of need. But to-day he is only 'a taxpayer.' Yonder, three or four seats distant, is another public man, whose name has been a bousehold word in South Carolina for generations-Ex-Governor Manning, of Clarendon, whose princely home and library were given to the dames by Sherman's troops. I see, also, in yonder corner, quietly watching the tide of events, Hon. George A. Trenholm, once the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States. Few excel him in speech, and none in financial ability. At his side is Colonel Richard Lathers, who, after a quarter of a century in New York, where he won wealth and distinction, returns to his native State to assist in working out the problem of her wellare. Col. Lathers has such a happy way of presenting dry facts and figures, that they seem almost picturesque. One of the solid men of the convention, and greatly beloved by his people, is Colonel T. C. Wentl erly, of Marlboro'. Practical, progressive and hopeful of the future, no member will, in a quiet way, more impress his influence upon this body. Colonel F. F. Warley, of Darlington, is another strong man, whose "volce was for war when war meant fighting," but in peace is heard hopefully encouraging his people and denouncing their oppressors. He is one of the prominent lawyers of the eastern part of the

I might go on and fill columns with personal descriptions of the distinguished publicists around me, but enough has been written to convey an idea of the character of the convention. These gentlemen have met to discuss the situation calmly and without passion; not to grieve over the past, not to do one foolish act that good judgment can avoid, and not to wrangle over political differences. They will simply probe the festering wound from which the State is now suffering, and, it possible, suggest the remedy. They will examine the books and accounts of officials, investigate, as tar as lies in their power, the condition of the public treasury, strengthen the credit of the State, and prevent, if practicable, the issue of further bonds of indebtedness. The idea of repudiation has not been broached, and would not be entertained for a moment. REMARKS OF HON. W. D. PORTER.

After the election of officers this morning,

the chair, on taking which, he addressed the convention, substantially, as follows:

convention, substantially, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I thank you for this compilment. It is prized the more nightly because I see around me so many of the good men and true to whom South Carolina in her better days was glad to confide her honor, and who are now as faithful as they ever have been. My only regret is that the occasion is not more happy and pleasant. To rebuke corruption in high places, and to be obliged to take measures to save ourselves from tretrievable ruin, is a duty by no means ror 'rretrievable ruin, is a duty by no means room tretrievable ruin, is a duty by no means pleatant. As it has been placed upon us, let ms discharge it manually, and with fidelity. The fundamental law of the State and the United States secures to the people the right to assemble peaceably, and to seek, by all lawful means, redress for their grievances. We are assembled in such a manner and for such a purpose. It is admitted by fair minded men of all parties that there are great public grievances, and that by their presence there has been called into existence presence there has such a convention as this. A convention un-precedented in all the history of the State. A convention to secure to ourselves a proper convention to secure to ourselves a proper share in a representative government. We have no legislative power; we are simply an advisory body. But we can inquire and investigate; we can collect and embody investigation; we can recommend to the people, who have conferred upon us this trust, such measures as we deem necessary for their security in the future. Let there be fairness and justice. If we nothing extenuate, let us set down naught in malice. The first great wrong is the increase in the public debt—an extraordinary increase, as is admitted on all hands. The people of the State are entitled to know and people of the State are entitled to know and must know the amount of that debt. They must know what is the actual as well as the contingent liability of the State of South Caro-

That the application of the public money has been extravagant, wild and profligate, admits of no doubt; it is without question, and, perhaps, never in the history of a people was there an instance where this recklessness and there an instance where this recalessness and profligacy was more shamelessly apparent. Corruption flaunts itself in the light of day, and assumes to itself the garb of honesty. If these things are not checked and rebuked, they will result not only in demoralization, but in bankruptcy and ruln. The credit of the State is dearer to none than it is to us. It has been one treditional policy to keep and hold been our traditional policy to keep and hold the public credit not only unquestioned, but unsuspected. We mean not repudiation, but we do mean openly and in the most solemn manner to give notice that the public credit of South Carolina has been strained to the most extreme point, and that whatever obligations financiers take, they must take them at their win peril.

Let me admonish you to be prudent and

wise; to avoid party politics. For every far-minded man who is willing to put-his seal of disapproval on corruption, or is willing to go with us in correcting abuses, we have a wel-coming hand. These men are our friends, and should be welcomed to our ranks.

The late war left this people almost impoverished. Upon the issues of the war, one of the most valuable species of property—more than one-half of what was left to the people was stricken out at a blow. Never were there a people on the face of the earth who were more entitled to sympathy than the people of South Carolina. In the name of that people on the many absolute the sympathy than the people of South Carolina. ple, much abused, almost ruined, I call upor to bring to your aid your noblest efforts at

Again thanking the convention for the nonor conferred on him, Mr. Porter closed. A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

General Butler offered the following resolu tion, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be ap pointed by the chair to confer with his Excel lency. Governor Scott, in pursuance of the fourth resolution of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of the City of Charleston, and report to this convention in writing or otherwise.

Colonel Richard Lathers said that at this stage of the proceedings it would be proper to fix the duties that would devolve upon the convention, and he therefore would make the suggestion that there be appointed-

1. A committee to confer with the Governor on the necessity of extending the time for the payment of the November taxes.

2. A committee to investigate the indebted

ness of the State, the books and accounts of ness of the state, the sound and compare the treasurer and comptroller, and compare the same with the statutes for raising and disbursing the moneys of the State. 3. A committee to investigate the accounts of the fiscal agent of the State in New York.

4. A committee to inquire into the amount of money annually raised by taxation, and whether there is any necessity for the exces-

whether there is any necessity for the excessive taxation now imposed on the people.

5. A committee to inquire into the grievances and necessary frauds and extravagances, caused by the anti-American principle of taxation without representation, and report a remedy for the same.

6. That an executive committee be appointed.

7. The president of this committee is appointed to the president of this committee.

ed, who, together with the president of this convention, shall have it in charge to protect the interest represented by this convention in he interval of adjournment, to keep in vie the current legislation of any future meeting of the Legislature, and to call together at such time as they may deem expedient. That this convention confirm the action

and resolutions of the Board of Trade and the nect to the sterling loan. 8. That a committee be appointed to inves-

tigate and report a plan to restore the credit of the State, and to confer with the representatives of the "fire loan securities" of the State which have been practically repudiated by the State authority, with a view to repair th damages to the good faith and konor of the State, by influencing an early liquidation of hese obligations. RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

By General J. Hagood, of Barnwell: Resolved, That Mr. J. P. Thomas be invited o a seat on the floor, and to participate in the

leliberations of the convention. By General James Chesnut: Resolved, That the Hon. A. P. Aldrich be

nvited to a seat on the floor of the convenon, and to participate in the deliberations of

By General M. W. Gary: Resolved, That the privileges of the floor of this convention be tendered to the Hon. D. A. January, of St. Louis, Missouri.

By General M. C. Butler : Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Miller, United States Senator from the State of Georgia, be invited to a seat on the floor of this convention.

By Hon. G. Cannon: By Hon. G. Cannon:

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee of eleven to inquire of the Governor how many and what amount of bonds he has signed under the various acts authorizing the same, and what disposition has been made of

By Mr. B. W. Ball, of Laurens : Resolved, That it be referred to the commit ee of eleven to confer with Governor Scott and investigate and report to this body to what extent State and county officers have been unnecessarily increased since the organi zation of the State government in 1868, and view to retrenchment and reform, and to what extent they might be dispensed

The following, offered by Mr. Ellison Keitt. of Newberry, were, on motion of Colonel F. F. Warley, kild on the table, there being but one vote in the negative:

Resolved, That the president of this body be and he is hereby authorized, to appoint a com-mittee of six to draw up a petition setting forth the grigwances of the people of this State, and asking the President and Congress to take chirge of the State, and put it upon an endur-ing foundation—a foundation that will secure a fair representation of the people, that we may work, and not only build up our own State, but aid in advancing the prosperity and the glory of the republic. Resolved. That the several counties of the

State are respectfully invited to meet at their State are respective for invited and the respective courthouses on the first Monday in June next, and appoint two delegates, who will meet in Columbia on the Monday following, when, after organizing, they will proceed in a body to Washington City, and present the petition to the President.

General E. B. C. Cash, of Chesterfield, offered the following, which was adopted:

of this convention.

was adopted: Resolved, That it be referred to the executive committee to inquire and report upon what terms and for what consideration the making and execution of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and other companies, of a mortgage to Henry Clews, Henry Gourdin and George S. Cameron, to secure the payment of certain bonds, was ratified and confirmed by the Legislature, and the said mortgage de clared to be a "lien prior to that of the State on all property described in said mortgage, and on the entire line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and on all other properties of the several companies, or which they, or either of them, may hereafter acquire."

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to report what action, if any, can be taken by this body to prevent the subordination of the State's lien upon the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and the entire properties of the other companies, to the junior claims of private individuals.

General M. W. Gary offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That a committee of seven be appointed to memorialize the Governor and the Le islature of this State as to the expediency of repealing or modifying the election laws of this State, and that said committee do report

The convention then took a recess until 4

Committee of Seven on Election and Suffrage

Committee of Seven on Election and Smirage Laws—M. W. Gary, C. W. Dudley, William Wallace, B. H. Wilson, J. P. Thomas, E. S. Keitt, J. H. Screven.

Executive Committee—Jas. Clrestnut, Johnson Hagood, Thomas Y. Simons, C. W. Dudley, E. B. C. Cash, F. F. Warley, A. P. Aldrich, Henry Gourdin, H. C. Smart, William Wallace, R. L. McCaughrin, A. D. Goodwyn, Ja L. Westmoreland, A. H. Davega, A. B. Woodruff. SPEECH AND RESOLUTIONS BY HON. C. W. DUD-

Hon. C. W. Dudley then took the floor and delivered a speech on the political situation. He dwelt at length on the errors of the past, but took a hopeful view of the present, be lieving that if the people would continue to conquer their prejudices-the thirty thousand majority now against them would soon be reduced to a degree that would secure a just and stable government and a fair representation. He attempted to prove the utter inadequacy of this convention or the taxpayers of the State to effect any relief from the evils that oppress us without the co-operation of the colored people, and speaking hopefully of their willingness to assist and act justly, introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the executive committee:

tate no resistance whatever to the Government of the United States, and Intend in respect thereto to conduct themselves as peaceful, law-ablding citizens.

Resolved, That however distasteful the reconstruction measures have been test the re-

Resolved, That nowever distastent the re-construction measures have been to the South-ern mind, we now view them as finalities, and recognize the duty of obeying them in letter and in spirit; and, as far as in our power lies, to make that duty pleasant.

Resolved, That we look to time and to peace-

indiffications that may be desired in that con-nection can and will be effected by the quiet influence of an enlightened public opinion. Resolved. That the exigencies of the tim

Resolved. That the exigencies of the times demand from the people other efforts than those intended to promote the success of any "party," their true interests consisting in uniting with good citizens of any and-all parties in promoting the welfare of every section and of every class of the people.

Resolved, That we deprecate any and all local disturbances arising out of the irritation. consequent upon the supposed mal-adminis-tration of public affairs in the State, and we appeal to the people to respect the laws and to look to them only for the redress of their

ONLY THE BEST MEN FOR OFFICE. Colonel F. F. Warley introduced the follow ing, which was referred to the executive com-

hort the people of the State to abstain from all acts of violence calculated to supplant the regular and due administration of justice, and to rely upon the law and other proper agencies for the redress of those grievances of

which they justly complain.

Resolved, That his Excellency Governor Scott having expressed a desire to appoint good men to office, it is but due to him that the citizens of every county should communicate freely with him in reference to the feel-ings and qualifications of his appointees to office, and give him the opportunity to remove those who have shown themselves to be in-

throughout the State, without respect to political opinions, to assemble in primary meetings, and earnestly but respectfully petition the Legislature to abolish the numerous userepeal the many obnoxious and unequal laws which encumber our statute books, and to enact such laws as will secure to the taxpayers a lair representation in the Legislature.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. committee :

Resolved, That the executive committee do nquire and report on the grievances of taxation without adequate representation in the taxing body, and suggest a remedy for the ex-

THE FINANCIAL AGENT AND THE E. K. K. Hon, D H. Chamberlain offered the follow ing, which was referred to the executive com-

to examine and report upon the accounts of the State with the financial agent of the State in New York, and that they apply to the Gov-ernor for his aid and authority to make this xamination.

Also, the following preamble and resolutions were referred to the same committee:

Whereas, The material welfare of the property-holders and taxpayers of this State demand the faithful enforcement of the laws for the protection of life and property; and whereas violence and crime, it permitted to go un-

the national welfare of our State; therefore,
Resolved, That the executive committee of his convention be instructed to inquire into dan for the better execution of the laws against such violence, and the better protection of all citizens in their lives and property

throughout the State. The convention then adjourned until 12 M.

The following letter has been sent to Colonel Richard Lathers by A. J. Ransler, the Republican Lientenant-Governor:

To Colonel Richard Lathers:
DEAR SIR—You have asked a written opinon from me on the subject of "cumulative voting, or minority representation. This I would most gladly give at length, had I the time just now to write it in full. Permit me, however, to say in brief, that the scheme meets my most hearty approval; not only because I believe it would go far to secure lasting peace to our now distracted State, but because it is right in itself. It is Republican in the broadest series, which conserve to the mean. its broadest sense, which secures to the whole people, a joint and equal representation. Hoping to be afforded the opportunity to give more fully and publicly on the sub-

Your obedient servant, A. J. RANSIER.

pointed a committee to escort the president to Resolved, That the Governor of the State of That the deliberations of the convention are the chair on taking which, he addressed the South Carolina be invited to a seat on the floor Colonel Warley offered the following, which

> Ku-Klux, and that no good can come out of Nazareth.

upon the expediency of adopting the cur tive system of voting, or such system as protect the rights of minorities.

Afternoon Session.

The president announced the following committees:

LEY.

Resolved, That the people of the State medi-

Resolved, That we look to time and to peace-ful agencies, only, for the solution of any diffi-culties that now exist, or in the administration of the public offices of this State; and we en-tertain the belief that all the changes and

Resolved. That this convention earnestly ex-

flicient, unworthy or unfit for the offices

Resolved, That we recommend the people less offices which are sustained by taxation, to

Hon, A. P. Aldrich offered the following resolution, which was referred to the executive

mittee:

Resolved, That a committee of five be raised

nunished, tend inevitably to derange the ustry, paralyze the enterprise, and destroy

MINORIPY REPRESENTATION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9, 1871.

I am, dear sir,

the presence here of correspondents from the leading journals of the North and West, the Herald, Tribune, Times, World, Sun, Evening Post and Cincinnati Commercial each being represented. These correspondents are de scribing men and things from their respective standpoints, and every word and act which illustrates the temper of the body or the people at large is whisked over the wires to the millions who imagine that we are a band of

OUR STATE DEBT.

statement of the Funded Debt of the State of South Carolina, and Information Relative Thereto.

The following is the official exhibit of the State debt submitted to the Taxpayers' Convention by Comptroller-General Neagle:

war purposes...... 2,241,840 00

Net total..... \$8,407,215 23 Amount outstanding on the 1st of November, 1870, as shown by the report of the comptroller-general for the fiscal year 1869-70, pp.

Bonds authorized to be issued by the present administration are as follows Under act approved August 26, 1868, for redemption of bills receivable issued by previous administration. \$ 500,000 00 Under act approved August 26, 1868,

for payment of interest or public 1,000,000 00 debt.

Ender act, approved September 15, 1868, for funding bills of Bank of the State of South Carolina..... 1,258,550 00 Inder act, approved February 17, 1860; for renef of the treasury..... 1,000,000 00 Under act, approved March 17, 1869, for purposes of land commission... Under act, approved March 1, 1870, for purposes of land commission... 200,000 00

500,000 00 Total. \$ 4,453,550 00
Bonds Issued under authority above referred to, to November 1, 1870: To financial agent, as per comptroller's report 1869, pages 161, 184, &c.:
October, 1868, for redemption of bills receivable. \$ 503,000 00
October, 1868, as above for payment

1,000,000 00 eptember, 1869, as above, for land 200,000 00 May, 1870, as above, for land com-500,000 00 Total.....\$ 3,200,000 00 Of which the following have been sold by the financial agent, as will appear by reference to his reports, included in those of the comp-

(page 101): September, 1869. For redemption of bills receivable..... 500,000 00 Total.....\$ 1,000,000 00

Leaving unsold in his hands, Novem-

Total amount of new bonds bearing interest. \$2,258,550 00 Increase of bonds and stocks issued in funding under acts of September and December, 1850, being net amount received from parties funding, to make even sums of \$1000, and \$508. RECAPITULATION.

Amount of bonds and stocks (ex-clusive of invalid war issues) Octo-ber 1, 1867.... se of State debt since October 1. 1867: of bonds for funding bills

Total funded debt, November 1, 1870. \$7,685,908 98 The comptroller-general, in view of the in-terest at present manifested in the condition and management of the finances of the State, deems it proper to present, for the informa-tion of the public, the foregoing exhibit; and, in doing so, takes occasion to remark that it will afford him pleasure, at all times, to furnish the fullest information relative thereto

Convention, to assemble on the 9th instant the books and records of his office, and to show openly, in detail, or otherwise, the man ner in which its affairs are conducted. J. L. NEAGLE, Comptroller-General. Comptroller-General's office, Columbia, S

more especially would be be pleased to receive and exhibit to a committee from the Taxpayers'

NEWS FROM WASKINGTON.

C., May 1, 1871.

The High Joint Treaty in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, May 10. The Senate met at noon. The proclamation

convening the session was read. A committee of two was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The President has signed the treaty between the United States and San Salvador. The nominations sent in to day are Joseph Belknap, supervising inspector of steamboats, and John M. Francis, of New York, Minister to

Greece. The 5th Maryland Regiment, (clad in gray,) nad a champagne lunch at Arlington House this evening, provided by citizens. The affair was brilliant and very orderly.

The treaty was read in Executive session. The reading took about an hour. Cameron spoke in commendation of its provisions, and hoped they would be acceptable to the Senate and people. He moved that the text be given to the press, but withdrew his motion at the suggestion of Conkling. Sherman spoke in deprecation of the treaty, suggesting several amendments. Adjourned to Friday.

PENNSTLVANIA KU-KLUX.

SCRANTON, PA., May 10. Three laborers have been found dead in a swamp, beaten and kicked to death, and other outrages have occurred. The police and military are in strong force, but the irritation is great.

PRILADELPHIA, May 10. The contest for the swiftest type-setting occurred throughout the Union and Canada to-

day, for a silver composing stick, offered by

FAST TYPE-SETTING.

the proprietors of the Printers' Circular. The result here was: George Arenberg, 1822 ems in an hour, and Richard McLean, 1627. STATE OF THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, May 10.

Partially cloudy and clear weather is proba

ble for the lakes and gulf on this day, and

Montretourt is furiously bombarding the

All Republicans are uniting. Eight hundred housand projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Valerien ready for the bombardment

guarantee bill, with the Senate's modification. A motion to disestablish the English Church failed in the House of Commons by 285 maority, Disraeli and Gladstone both opposing

The Latest. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, May 10. A definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed at 2 o'clock to-day. LONDON, May 19.

The following is another version of General Rossel's letter to the Commune, resigning his command of the army. He says: "I cannot endure to hold the responsibility where everytroller-general, for 1869 (page 153,) and 1870 body deliberates, where nobody obeys orders, where nothing is organized, and where the guns depend for service upon a few volunteers." In continuation, the general complains that reinforcements had not been granted him when urgently needed, and that in point of fact the Commune was incapable of discharging the duties appertaining to it. He therefore retires from its service, and asks for

a cell in Maizas prison. The Very Latest. Vanvres is sill burning, and an attack is momentarily expected. Rossel persists in his resignation. Desertions from the Commune to the Committee, and between the members of each, are growing.

LAWLESS DOINGS IN NORTH CARO-LINA. WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10.

Last night, Lowry and his band of outlaws went to Lumberton, in Robeson County, and breaking open the jail, released several of his followers. He retired without molestation, though a company of United States troops were

The Confederate memorial day was celebrated here with great spirit. In the afternoon all business was suspended, and thousands visited the cemetery, where the decoration of the graves took place. The proceedings were very imposing, and an eloquent address was

delivered by Major Robert Strange.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 10. The railroad convention met to-day. The Cotton States Horticultural Exhibition opened also, a large crowd being in attendance. The Georgia Press Association met and elected Colonel Christy, of Athens, president for the

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIO. BOSTON, May 10. The national convention of the Grand Army

represented. The proceedings are kept se-THE CONNECTICUT CONTEST. HARTFORD, CONN., May 10.

by a majority of 86. A debate is progressing

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-A number of cases, involving the effect of the President's pardon, were postponed by the Court of Claims, to await the action of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of Drake's amendment.

-Mace and Coburn were at Erie yesterday,

enroute for the battle-field. There is no reason to anticipate a failure of the plans for a fight.

THE LATEST STYLES.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, just received and opened. JAMES ALLAN'S, No. 307 KING STREET.

Particular attention is invited to the NEW,

ARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF WATCHES

JAMES ALLAN'S, No. 307 KING STREET. All the newest and most exquisite designs in Jewelry, comprising,

Diamond; Plain Gold and Wedding Rings always on hand or made to order; Sleeve Buttons and studs, Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings; Armlets and Necklaces, in Gold and Coral; Brooches for Hair or Miniatures, Lockets, Charms and Masonic

cloudy followed by clearing up weather on the A few doors above Wentworth street.

nov24 mwf

The Communists Suffering Further Re-

verses-General Rossel Resigns Com-mand, and Asks to be Put in a Cell-Treaty of Peace Signed Between France and Germany. LONDON, May 10.

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

Thiers's circular exults over the capture of Issy and much ammunition and artillery. General Douay having crossed the Seine, is entrenched within three hundred vards of the walls of Paris. Thiers, in his circular, says the reign of the infamous faction is drawing to a close. The Versaillists lost heavily before Issy. There was a heavy attack on Montrouge on Tuesday. The result is unknown. A fire is raging in Vanvres. PARIS, May 9-Night.

Last night the insurgents, convinced of the impossibility of holding Issy, evacuated the fort by way of Vanvres, thereby escaping the flerce cannonade. The enemy became fearful of causing an explosion in Issy and fire in Vanvres. Meanwhile the insurgents attempted an attack in the direction of Neully, but were swept down by the Versaillists' mitrailleurs with great slaughter. The cannonade at Neully is now violent. General Rossen closes a communication to the Commune complaining that he has not received proper support, in the following words: "Two courses were open to our forces, viz: to break through the obstacles which environ Paris or to retire; the former has been found impossible, and therefore we have retired. I have the honor to ask of you a cell in the Maizas."

southwestern portion of Paris, whence the ped-VERSAILLES, May 9.

of Paris. The assault will be made by Douay. with ten thousand men. LONDON, May 10. The Italian Chambers has passed the Papal

the move.

RAILROAD MEN IN COUNCIL.

ensuing year. The weather is cold and rainy.

of the Republic has assembled, Logan presiding. One hundred and fifty delegates are present, nearly every Northern State being

The Legislature has been convened. The committee has reported that Jewell is elected

in the House.

-Snow fell to a depth of three inches Tuesday night, at North Mountain, ten miles from Harrisonburg, Va.

-The schooner George Henry, of Brooklyn, was found broken up at Rockland, Me., with no signs of the crew.

LINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

JAMES ALLAN'S, No. 307 KING STREET.

SETS OF PEARL, GARNET, ALL GOLD, CORAL AND STONE. Leontine, Opera, Neck and Vest CHAINS; Seal Rings, Diamond Rings; Gent's Pins, Pearl and

Pins, Glove Bands, at JAMES ALLAN'S, No. 307 KING STREET.

South Atlantic. No material change is appre-

hended for the Middle and Eastern States.